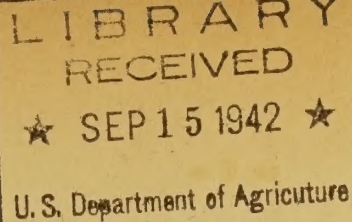


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Issued June 23, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—INSULAR REGION

HANDBOOK FOR HAWAIIAN FARMERS

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency offers its 1942 program for assisting farmers to carry out recommended soil conserving and improving practices in connection with their regular operations. The experience of six years of operation in Hawaii has been drawn upon in bringing to farmers here a well-rounded program of agricultural conservation. The program has been formulated under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and, as in the past, conforms as nearly as is practicable to the program for the continental areas.

The following information and specifications are based upon the Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin for the Insular Region approved by the Secretary of Agriculture June 17, 1942. Practices for which payment will be made fall into eight general groups:

1. Planting crops that conserve and build up the soil. Interplanting nondepleting cover crops with other crops, planting them in rotation with other crops or plowing them under, for improvement of the soil, and planting them on prepared land for use as livestock feed are included as desirable practices.
2. Conserving and improving grazing land. Range land may be improved by planting, without preparation of the soil, perennial grasses or legumes, by eradicating range-destroying plants, by resting through the temporary removal of all livestock, and by developing new sources of water.
3. Adopting cultivation practices that prevent erosion. Planting and cultivating unirrigated crops, excepting irrigated truck crops, and furrowing fallow land along the contours to reduce soil washing are encouraged.
4. Controlling run-off water. Several measures may be taken to retard the flow of run-off water: Construction of permanent ditches, lining ditches, establishing a sod lining in certain types of ditch, terracing, and gully control through both the construction of check dams and the establishment of erosion-resistant grasses.

5. Applying soil-improving materials. Stimulation of the growth of soil-conserving crops to increase their effectiveness may directly result from applying phosphate and potash to them and indirectly from applying lime to soil on which they are to be grown in rotation or otherwise.
6. Planting forest trees. Woodland improvement contributes to the conservation of soil resources. In order to encourage it, forestry practices are offered which include credit for planting trees for the establishment or maintenance of forests, for use as windbreaks, and to arrest erosion on the sides and crests of gulches.
7. Maintaining cropland devoted to orchards. Planting of shade trees in established coffee groves, constructing and maintaining terraces and catch pits among coffee, fruit, and nut trees for the prevention of erosion, and applying coffee pulp around coffee trees will be given credit as conservation measures.
8. Increasing production of truck crops. Growing a home garden of at least 1/10 of an acre in size will establish eligibility for payments to the extent of one garden per farm family.

PAYMENTS

Allowances. The program has been prepared in such a way as to use the funds available to obtain the maximum amount of conservation that would not otherwise be brought about. With this consideration in mind, maximum allowances earnable on individual farms have been set.

In the case of cropland--that is, land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation or is devoted to bearing or nonbearing orchards other than abandoned orchards--the maximum allowance is \$4.00 per acre for the first 10 acres and \$1.00 per acre for any additional acreage. Sugarcane land is excluded from this computation by definition because of the separate program for sugar under the Sugar Act of 1937. Rice land, too, is excluded in view of the payments which may be earned by rice growers on the basis of rice acreage allotments.

In the case of grazing land, all range land with a tax assessment value of more than 50 cents per acre is considered in the computation of the maximum allowance. An allowance of 40 cents per acre is made on the first 1,000 acres and 10 cents per acre on any additional acreage. When the total allowance calculated in the above manner for any farm is less than \$15.00, the allowance shall be increased to \$15.00 if the increase is earned through the performance of forestation practices. It is also provided that in no case shall the allowance for any farm be less than \$5.00.

The allowance for any farm determines the maximum payment that can be made for that farm. For example, the allowance on a farm with 12 acres of cropland and no range land would be \$42.00. If the amount earned for the practices carried out came to \$40.00, the farmer would receive \$40.00. On the other hand, if he carried out sufficient practices to earn \$50.00, his payment would be only \$42.00--the largest allowable payment on a farm containing 12 acres of cropland and no range land. Further, the allowance on

a farm containing one acre of cropland and carrying out practice No. 28 on 2 acres would be \$10.00 instead of \$4.00 which would apply if no forestry practice were carried out. (In addition, the payment in any case would be increased in accordance with the schedule shown below.)

Maximum payment. The maximum payment that will be made under any circumstances to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms or ranches located exclusively in the Territory is \$10,000. If the agricultural operations of an association, corporation, or trust are carried on elsewhere in the United States as well as in Hawaii, the total payment on all operations will not exceed the same figure.

Small payment increases. Payments of \$200 or less are scaled upwards according to provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as follows:

Payment Earned:	Amount of Increase:
\$20.00 or less.....	40 percent
\$21.00 to \$40.00.....	\$8.00, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.00
\$41.00 to \$60.00.....	\$12.00, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.00
\$61.00 to \$186.....	\$14.00
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payments to \$200

Rate changes. The rates of allowance and payment as set forth herein may be decreased or increased, as determined by the extent of participation in the program, by as much as 10 percent, or otherwise adjusted to remain within the limits of funds appropriated by Congress.

Application for payment. The Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency is prepared to take applications for payment up to March 31, 1943. During the first three months of 1943, an effort will be made by that office to reach every farmer in the Territory. Any farmer wishing to apply for payment, however, who has not participated in previous programs or who has other reason to believe that his name is not on file at that office should communicate with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, 418 Dillingham Building, Honolulu, or any office of the Agricultural Extension Service, before January 1, 1943.

If an application for a farm is filed within the time prescribed, any producer on the form who did not sign the application may subsequently apply for his share of the payment provided he does so before the expiration of the applicable appropriation.

In cases where supplemental or adjustment applications are necessary, they may be filed up to April 30, 1943, or, if a check is issued in payment of the original application or notice is given of ineligibility for payment under an original application, up to thirty days after the date of delivery of the check or the notice.

ELIGIBLE PRACTICES

In the following list, certain practices which are of sole interest to rice and coffee growers are placed at the end. The other practices are not grouped entirely according to their applicability to range land or cropland, as there are many farmers who have an interest in both.

The rates of payment shown for any particular practice will be reduced 50 percent if a part equal to less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out the practice is borne by a Federal or Territorial agency through the furnishing of labor, seed, or other materials. If half or more of the expense is borne by an agency of that kind, no payment at all will be made. These provisions do not apply to labor or materials supplied to the Territory of Hawaii or one of its political subdivisions or agencies by an agency of the Territory. Trees are not considered as materials for the purpose of this paragraph, full payment being offered where their use is involved regardless of their source.

PLANTING CROPS THAT CONSERVE AND BUILD UP THE SOIL

Practice No. 1.--For interplanting protective nondepleting cover crops with other crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$200 per acre.

In order to qualify, the interplanted cover crops must occupy at least 50 percent of the total area.

Practice No. 2.--For planting protective nondepleting cover crops in rotation with other crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$300 per acre.

In order to qualify, a good stand of the cover crops grown in rotation must be secured and brought to the proper stage of maturity.

Practice No. 3.--For using protective nondepleting cover crops for green manuring, payment will be made at the rate of \$4.00 per acre.

Before the cover crop may be plowed under for green manure, a good stand must be obtained and brought to the proper stage of maturity--which in the case of legumes will be considered to be the blossoming period.

Practice No. 4.--For planting perennial varieties of protective nondepleting cover crops on properly prepared land for permanent pasture or for cutting green for livestock feed, payment will be made at the rate of \$4.00 per acre.

Sufficient seed, slips, or stools of these cover crops must be used to insure a good stand at maturity. The minimum quantity of seed to be used per acre to meet this requirement is as follows:

Five pounds per acre in the case of:

Desmanthus

Natal grass

Ten pounds per acre in the case of:

Canary grass	Koa haole
Carpet grass	Molasses grass
Clovers	Paspalum dilatatum
Dallis	Rhodes grass
Guinea grass	

Fifteen pounds per acre in the case of:

Bromegrass	Orchard grass (cock's foot)
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Twenty pounds per acre in the case of:

Australian bluegrass	Ryegrass
Pigeon peas	

In order that the requirement may be met when slips or stools of the following grasses are used, slips are to be planted in continuous rows not more than 5 feet apart, while stools are to be planted not more than 4 feet apart in each direction:

Bermuda	Napier (elephant grass)
Bermuda (giant)	Para grass (Panicum)
Kikuyu grass	

For crops not listed above, advice as to minimum rates of seeding which conform to good farming practice may be secured from the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

CONSERVING AND IMPROVING GRAZING LAND

Practice No. 5.—For seeding depleted **range** land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or legumes which do not require preparation of a seed bed, payment will be made according to the variety of seed that is sown. For Koa haole, the rate is \$1.00 for each 10 pounds; for other adapted varieties, the rate is \$1.00 for each 5 pounds.

The seed must be properly distributed over the area sown, a sufficient amount being used to insure a good stand at maturity. Distribution of seed by mixing with animal feed will be recognized as good farming practice with respect to Koa haole and any other variety of seed approved for this method of distribution by the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Practice No. 6.—For planting slips or stools of adapted varieties of perennial grasses on depleted range land, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 per acre.

All land included in the area planted which is suitable for the production of grass must be planted properly and in a manner that will insure a good stand of grass at maturity.

Practice No. 7.--For applying crop residue on the surface of soil subject to serious wind erosion, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 cubic yards of material applied.

The crop residue must be spread evenly and to a proper depth over the area covered in order to provide adequate protection from erosion and to promote the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover.

Practice No. 8.--For furrowing range land along lines deviating not more than 3 percent from contour lines, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 2,000 linear feet of furrow.

Furrows must not be less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, with space between furrows according to the slope and other drainage conditions of the land furrowed. No credit will be given for more than 4,000 linear feet per acre.

Practice No. 9.--For clearing range land heavily infested with range-destroying plants, payment will be made at the rate of \$5.00 per acre.

A heavy infestation shall be one where approximately 75 percent of the acreage infested has been rendered unfit for grazing purposes.

Following are listed the varieties of range-destroying plants referred to in practices Nos. 9, 10, and 11:

aalii	(<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)
barbwire grass	(<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>)
cactus	(<i>Opuntia megacantha</i>)
cat's claw	(<i>Caesalpinia jayabo</i>)
emex	(<i>Emex spinosa</i>)
firebush	(<i>Myrica faya</i>)
fountain grass	(<i>Pennisetum ruppelii</i>)
guava	(<i>Psidium guayava</i>)
Hawaiian holly	(<i>Schimus terebinthifolius</i>)
java plum	(<i>Eugenia Cummi</i>)
joe	(<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> , <i>verbena bonariensis</i>)
lantana	(<i>Lantana camara</i>)
melastoma	(<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>)
opiuma	(<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i>)
pamakani	(<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)
puakiawe	(<i>Styphelia tameiameia</i>)
Sacramento burr	(<i>Triumfetta bartramia</i>)
sour grass	(<i>Trichachne insularis</i>)
waiwi	(<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>)

Practice No. 10.--For clearing range land lightly infested with range-destroying plants, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 per acre.

A light infestation shall be one where between approximately 25 and 75 percent of the acreage infested has been rendered unfit for grazing purposes.

Practice No. 11.---For the elimination of range-destroying plants by mowing, or other approved means, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 4 acres.

This practice is for the purpose of preventing the reinfestation of cleared land. Where mowing is not feasible, grubbing out, cutting down by hand, poisoning, or other methods approved by the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will be considered suitable if properly carried out.

Performing this practice more than once during 1942 on the same land will qualify for payment if a representative of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency determines that it is necessary for the elimination of the plants concerned.

If credit for mowing is desired, the plants mowed must not be used for hay or sold for any purpose.

Practice No. 12.---For removing all livestock from certain range land for more than four months, payment will be made at the rate of 10 cents per acre for each month above four and under twelve during which the land is not grazed.

The following conditions must be observed in order to qualify for payment:

(1) The land withheld from grazing must be range land which was pastured in 1941 or was withheld from use in 1941 for the purpose of eradicating range-destroying plants;

(2) The land must be kept free from livestock for a continuous period of more than four months, the eight or less months on which payment is based to fall between January 1, 1942 and December 31, 1942;

(3) Credit will not be given for more than 25 percent of the range land included in the farm;

(4) On lands on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock;

(5) On lands used exclusively for grazing sheep, either the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock or the entry of livestock must be prevented by herding;

(6) The remaining range land in the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as to decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed;

(7) This practice shall not be applicable to land which normally is not used for grazing during the period in which livestock are excluded.

Practice No. 13.---For drilling or digging wells, payment will be made at the following rates:

(a) When well casing is 4 inches or more in diameter:--\$2.00 per linear foot of well depth.

(b) When well casing is less than 4 inches:--\$1.00 per linear foot of well depth.

For other than artesian wells, a windmill or power pump must be installed and the water conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Artesian wells will qualify for payment if adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. 1/

Practice No. 14.-- For developing springs or seeps, payment will be made at the rate of \$0.30 per cubic foot of excavation in soil or gravel and \$0.50 per cubic foot of excavation in rock, with a maximum of \$100.00 for any single development.

In order to qualify, the source must be protected from trampling and the water conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. 1/

Practice No. 15.--For constructing permanent watersheds of galvanized iron or other approved material for accumulating rainwater for range livestock, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 40 square feet of shed constructed.

This practice will be considered eligible only if other methods of furnishing or accumulating water are not available. Provision must be made to convey the water accumulated to a tank or storage reservoir. 1/

Practice No. 16.--For constructing water storage tanks of redwood, steel, or other approved material on adequate foundations, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 200 gallons of tank capacity.

With reference to the above four practices (Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16), it should be observed that no payment will be made for them unless; (1) Carrying out the practice results in supplying ample water, at points remote from the ranch headquarters, for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during the grazing season; (2) the purpose of the development is solely to bring about such a distribution of stock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof; and (3) no part of the water impounded or supplied is used for irrigating purposes.

ADOPTING CULTIVATION PRACTICES THAT PREVENT EROSION

Practice No. 17.--For planting and cultivating land of 2 percent or more slope along lines deviating not more than 2 percent from contour lines, payment will be made according to the crop grown. In the case of land planted to truck crops the rate is \$2.00 per acre; when land is planted to other crops the rate is 50 cents per acre.

1/ See further specifications under practice No. 16.

Credit will not be given for this practice on land under irrigation unless it is planted to truck crops nor on land of 6 percent or more slope unless adequate ditching or terracing protection is provided in accord with specifications covering practice No. 18, 19, or 23.

Both planting and cultivating must be performed during 1942. Contour lines should be carefully determined so that any deviation from them of more than 2 percent will be avoided.

Practice No. 18.---For furrowing fallow land with furrows averaging not more than 10 feet apart and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 per acre. The furrows must not deviate more than 2 percent from contour lines when their purpose is to prevent water erosion. If they are made in areas subject to wind erosion, they must be at right angles to the prevailing wind. When the slope of the land furrowed is 6 percent or more, adequate ditching or terracing also must be constructed to supplement them in controlling erosion.

Should it be planned to cultivate out the furrows at any time prior to December 31, 1942, the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency should be notified prior to the time of such cultivation so that the practice may be inspected while the furrows are still in the field. Credit will be allowed for carrying out this practice more than once during the year on the same land if the specifications are satisfactorily observed each time and the repetition is in accord with good agricultural practice in the locality concerned.

CONTROLLING RUN-OFF WATER

Practice No. 19.---For constructing permanent ditching on land of 3 percent or more average slope, with suitable outlets for the removal of surface water to prevent soil washing, payment will be made according to the type of land on which the ditching is constructed. The rate is \$1.00 for each 4 cubic yards of water-carrying capacity when ditching is constructed on land where the topography, stoniness, or size of fields requires that the ditching be constructed entirely by hand labor; when constructed on other land, the rate is \$1.00 for each 250 linear feet of ditching.

Permanent ditching includes only that constructed definitely on a permanent scale primarily for the purpose of preventing soil washing. They must be of sufficient width and depth and of proper slope to provide adequate carrying capacity for surface water at a sufficiently low velocity to prevent washing and gullyng of the soil. No credit will be given for ditches of more than 4 percent slope, unless they are protected by adequate vegetative cover.

Practice No. 20.---For constructing temporary ditching on fields of 6 percent or less average slope, with suitable outlets, for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, payment will be made according to the type of land on which the ditching is constructed. The rate is \$1.00 for each 25 cubic yards of water-carrying capacity when the ditches are constructed

on land where the topography, stoniness, or size of fields requires that the ditching be constructed entirely by hand labor; when constructed on other land, the rate is \$1.00 for each 2,000 linear feet of ditching.

Temporary ditching includes only that constructed primarily for the purpose of preventing soil washing.

Ditches must be constructed where they are needed to prevent soil washing and must be of sufficient number, depth and width and of proper slope to provide adequate carrying capacity for surface water at a sufficiently low velocity to prevent washing or gullyng of the soil. In no event will ditches with a slope of more than 4 percent be eligible for payment.

Practice No. 21.—For lining ditches carrying water on a grade of 2 percent or more, when ditches are lined with concrete or stone set in mortar, the rate is \$0.06 per square foot of ditch surface lined. A rate of \$0.03 per square foot of surface lined applies when plaster is used. When concrete, iron, or composition pipe is used, the rate is \$0.03 per square foot of the inside surface of pipe used.

Payment will be made for lining irrigation ditches if they are used only for irrigating truck or forage crops. Credit will also be given for ditches constructed in accordance with the specifications of practice No. 19 and ditches for the discharge of water from systems of contour cultivation, ditching, or terracing.

Lining ditches in accordance with this practice must be properly done so that all soil washing in the ditches lined will be prevented.

Practice No. 22.—For establishing a protective sod lining in ditches used for removing excess water from systems of contour cultivation, ditching or terracing, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 400 square feet of ditch surface lined.

This practice may be used instead of practice No. 21 for ditches of this type in cases where established vegetation will accomplish the prevention of soil washing. Care must be taken in selecting quick-growing grasses, since a satisfactory sod lining must be established before credit may be given for the practice.

Practice No. 23.—For constructing a sufficient amount of continuous terrace to give adequate protection against erosion, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 100 linear feet of terrace with a maximum of \$5.00 per acre.

Credit will be allowed for up to 500 feet of terrace per acre, provided it is properly laid out, adequately protected against overflowing or washing, and supplied with outlets for the discharge of water accumulated. Mangum-type terraces are not considered effective on land of 8 percent or more slope nor Nichols-type on land of 20 percent or more slope. Bench-type terraces will be recognized as effective on land of 20 percent or more slope if depth of soil profile permits.

Practice No. 24.—For the construction and maintenance of check dams in gullies payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 linear feet of dams constructed.

Check dams must be securely constructed to prevent washing out, well anchored so that washing will not occur at the intersections with the sides of the gully, and properly protected with well-established vegetation. The upper edge of the dam shall be the basis for linear measurement.

Practice No. 25.—For establishing a good stand of erosion-resistant perennial grasses in gullies, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 4,000 square feet of grasses established.

A solid, vigorous stand of grasses, particularly suited to the prevention of soil washing, must be established and maintained on the area planted.

APPLYING SOIL-IMPROVING MATERIALS

Practice No. 26.—For applying ground limestone or its equivalent, payment will be made at the rate of \$6.00 per ton with a maximum of \$12.00 per acre.

Receipts or invoices showing the purchase of lime, properly dated and signed by the vendor, should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection.

Practice No. 27.—For applying 48 percent superphosphate or 50 percent muriate of potash or their equivalent to protective nondepleting cover crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.25 per 100 pounds of either material applied, with a maximum of \$4.50 per acre.

Other suitable phosphate and potash materials will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent quantity of 48 percent superphosphate or 50 percent muriate of potash. Application of the fertilizer to the soil may be made to a growing crop or at the time of seeding a new crop.

It should be noted that no payment will be made for the use of fertilizer with any crop other than protective nondepleting cover crops nor for fertilizer elements other than phosphate and potash. Receipts or invoices showing the purchase of the fertilizer used, properly dated and signed by the vendor, should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 28.—For planting land entirely to forest trees or windbreak trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$5.00 per acre on which the planting is done.

Forest trees must be planted on suitably prepared land, the variety of trees to be well adapted to forestation under local conditions. At least 500 trees must be planted per acre unless a representative of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency determines that a smaller number conform to good farming practice in a particular instance.

Windbreak plantings must be made with suitable trees placed in areas where a windbreak is needed and spaced closely enough within the row, or rows, to form an adequate windbreak.

Practice No. 29.—For planting forest trees on the sides or crests of gulches or on erosion scars or in areas having an inadequate stand of trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 50 trees planted.

Forest trees planted on the sides or crests of gulches or on erosion scars must be varieties which are suitable for this type of planting and must be properly planted and spaced to prevent soil washing.

Where previous plantings of forest trees have not grown up solidly and the spaces are planted to seedling trees, a sufficient number must be planted to insure a complete stand at maturity.

Full payment will be made even though seedling trees are obtained from a Territorial or Federal agency.

MAINTAINING CROPLAND DEVOTED TO ORCHARDS

Practice No. 30.—For planting shade trees in established coffee groves by planting seedling trees or cuttings, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 trees planted.

In planting shade trees in established coffee groves, the trees must be properly planted and uniformly spaced over the area planted. The soil and other environmental conditions and the number of trees used must be such as to assure a mature stand of trees adequate under local conditions to provide shade for the coffee trees. Fruit and nut trees may be used for this purpose.

Practice No. 31.—For constructing and maintaining during 1942 individual terraces or catch pits among coffee trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 25 terraces or catch pits constructed and maintained.

Individual terraces must be placed in proportion to tree spacing in a manner most effectively to control soil erosion and must be provided with suitable outlets. Either soil or stone may be used in their construction.

Catch pits constructed must be not less than 3 feet in length and 8 inches in depth.

The construction of either terraces or catch pits on land of less than 2 percent slope will not be regarded as conforming to good farming practice.

Practice No. 32.—For constructing and maintaining during 1942 individual terraces among fruit or nut trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$0.08 per terrace.

Credit will be given under this practice only when the specifications set forth under practice No. 31 have been followed out. Since there are generally fewer fruit and nut trees per acre than is the case with coffee trees, size and spacing of terraces must receive special consideration.

Practice No. 33.--For applying coffee pulp around coffee trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 per each ton of pulp (unfermented weight) applied, with a maximum of \$5.00 per acre.

When cherry coffee is pulped on the farm on which the pulp is used, sales slips or similar records for all parchment coffee sold should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection. Such sales slips or other records should contain the number of bags of parchment coffee sold, the date of the sale, and the purchaser's signature.

When cherry coffee is sold and pulp is obtained from other sources for application to the coffee trees on the farm, a record should be kept of the number of truck loads or bags of pulp and their weight to provide evidence that the pulp has been obtained. Such records should be dated and signed by the person who does the hauling or by the person from whom the pulp is obtained.

The pulp should be spread uniformly over the area to which it is applied.

INCREASING PRODUCTION OF TRUCK CROPS

Practice No. 34.--For growing a home garden of at least 1/10 of an acre, the rate of payment is \$1.50 per garden.

Credit is restricted to one garden per farm family. Gardens on farms having more than 500 acres of cropland will not be eligible for payment.

The garden need not be continued the full year, but evidence must be available at the time of inspection to indicate that garden crops had been grown on at least 1/10 of an acre over a period of several months.

GENERAL

Eligible applicants--Application for payment with respect to a farm shall be made by the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers thereon, payment to be divided among them on the basis of the contribution made by each to the soil-building practices concerned.

Appeals--Should any person wish to question any decision of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as to his right to a payment or the amount of his payment, he may request in writing a reconsideration of the decision within 15 days after notice thereof has been made available to him. Further appeal may subsequently be made to the Director, Division of Special Programs, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, if made within 15 days after receipt of notice of the decision on the first appeal.

Ineligibility--It is to be understood that no payment will be made to a person who takes any action tending to prevent the accomplishment of the purposes of the program. No application will therefore be approved for payment if the applicant has (1) adopted any practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (2) offset in any way the performance for which payment would otherwise be authorized, or (3) adopted any practice found to be contrary to sound conservation practice with respect to forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him.

Assignments--Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No assignment will be recognized, however, unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70-Insular) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. These forms may be obtained from any office of the Agricultural Extension Service or from the Agricultural Adjustment Agency at the address given below.

Inquiries--Requests for information concerning the rice acreage allotment feature of the agricultural conservation program as well as inquiries of any other nature with respect to the program may be directed to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, 418 Dillingham Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Issued June 23, 1942, with the approval of the Administration

F. B. Northrup
Acting Director
Division of Special Programs